

"Your Ladyship and gentlemen," began Mr. Greenough, "I have here a communication of a very singular character, received by me five days ago, and signed by a gentleman of the name of Penning, who is, I believe, like myself, a lawyer, and who in this matter, is acting under instructions from Miss Spence. Before laying this document before you, Miss Spence will perhaps allow me to ask her one question?"

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Ellsworth American,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
—BY—
N. K. SAWYER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.
Vol. XV.—No. 14.



STATE OF MAINE.

A PROCLAMATION.

Almighty God, I do hereby with the advice of the Executive Council, appoint Thursday, the 13th day of April next, as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer.

Let us as a people, on that day turn aside from our common cares, and meditate upon the concerns of our true life, and conscious of our weakness and confessing our sins, so humble ourselves before God, that He may be pleased to accept our penitence and bless our toils and trials, to our present and eternal good.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirtieth.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,
By the Governor.

FRANKLIN M. DREW, Sec'y. of State.

Inauguration of the City Government,
April 5th, 1869.

The members elect of the common council, pursuant to the City Charter, assembled at Whiting's Hall, at ten o'clock, A. M., and were called to order by N. A. Joy, of ward 1, on whose nomination, Mr. Hartshorn, of ward 4, was chosen chairman.

Henry Whiting, Geo. H. Brown, and Geo. Cunningham were appointed a committee on credentials. The committee retired and subsequently reported a quorum present. The same committee was charged with a message to the Board of Aldermen, that a quorum of the common council was present and ready to receive any communication.

Subsequently a message was received from the Aldermen proposing a joint convention for the purpose of the inauguration of the Mayor. The council concurred and presently the Aldermen elect came in where a convention was formed with Alderman Dutton in the chair.

Messrs. Grant, Hopkins and Lord, were appointed a committee to wait upon the Mayor elect, and invite him to attend upon the convention. Subsequently the committee escorted Hon. James F. Davis the Mayor elect into the Hall, and introduced him to the Convention.

At the request of the President, the Rev. Sewall Tenney, invoked the Divine Blessing. The oath of office was administered to the Mayor elect, by Hon. A. F. Drinkwater, Judge of Police Court. The Mayor then administered the oath to the members of the City Council.

Board of Aldermen.—April 5th, Capt. Jesse Dutton Chosen temporary President, and J. T. Grant Secretary. J. D. Hopkins and Philander Austin, committee on credentials. Committee reported as entitled to seats 1, J. T. Grant ward 2; C. P. Jordan, ward 3; Philander Austin, ward 4 and Jesse Dutton, ward 5. J. T. Grant and C. P. Jordan chosen committee to notify the council, of the organization of the board of Aldermen, and of their readiness to meet them in convention for the purpose of receiving any communication the Mayor elect was pleased to make.

The Mayor then addressed the City Council as follows:—
Mayor Davis' Address.
Gentlemen of the City Council:

We have assembled to-day for the purpose of inaugurating the new system, under which, in future our municipal affairs are to be administered.

Allow me to say, in relation to myself, that it will be my earnest endeavor, with your assistance and advice, to discharge my official duties in such a manner, as shall best promote the interests of our citizens, individually and collectively.

The duty of establishing ordinances, and making such regulations as may be required, in consequence of the change from a town to a city government, will be among the first acts demanded of you.

Owing to the late hour at which the report of the selectmen was received, I am unable to give you any information in regard to the financial condition

of the town. The report will be laid before you.

It would be well, however, in my estimation to ascertain as early as possible, the total amount of liabilities now outstanding, so that we may act understandingly in relation to providing for their liquidation. From my own limited information in relation to the affairs of the town, I can only call your attention to a few brief suggestions; in regard to the several interests committed to your care.

Good order, peace and safety to person and property will demand an efficient and judicious Police, to enforce the law, and such necessary regulations and ordinances as you may think proper to adopt. The rigid enforcement of the statutes of the State in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors, will remove the principal source of disorder and crime, and I trust no consideration will be allowed to obstruct its impartial and complete execution.

The Fire Department will require, and will doubtless receive your careful attention. At present, there is no fire organization. The public security will justify the necessary additional expense that may be incurred by the re-organization and full equipment of this department.

The present method of repairing the highways, by expending the appropriations in labor on the roads, through the agency of highway surveyors, is in many respects objectionable. It is a question for your consideration, whether the expending of the appropriations in cash, under the supervision of the Street Commissioners, would not be more judicious, and the roads thereby kept in better condition, and at less expense to the City. The frequent accidents happening upon our sidewalks, and the consequent frequent claims for damages, demand in my opinion greater care and watchfulness over their condition, and a full discussion, and a wise decision regarding the substitution of sidewalks of concrete instead of those of wood.

The contract for the support of the Poor having been terminated by notice from the Contractor, it will be your duty to make such provision for this unfortunate class as their necessities require, and in such a manner as in your judgment will be most judicious and humane.

The entire control of our public schools is, by our charter placed in your hands; you have authority to consolidate districts, and grade the schools, and what is of still more importance, rightly direct in the discipline and culture, mental and moral of the young.

Constant, thorough, and efficient supervision, are always required for the successful conduct of any enterprise, and I am confident it will be your pleasure, as well as your duty, to appoint faithful and earnest men, who will prudently superintend the expenditure of the public money raised for schools, and what is of still more importance, rightly direct in the discipline and culture, mental and moral of the young.

The town at its annual meeting in 1868, chose a committee to build a town hall, and voted to authorize the treasurer to hire money for the town for such purpose and to pledge as security for the same, the claim of the town under the late act of the Legislature for the assumption of municipal war debts. No restrictions were placed upon the committee or treasurer, in regard to the cost of the building, or the amount of funds to be provided. Under these instructions the treasurer has issued notes to the amount of \$40,000. Three thousand of which becomes due the present month, and the balance during the year. The committee will inform you what further amount will be required to complete the building. As many of our citizens have expressed doubts in regard to the legality of the appropriation, it may be advisable to submit the matter to competent legal authority, before making provision by assessment for the payment of the notes.

The better management of their financial affairs, being one of the chief objects, which our citizens had in view in changing their form of government, it is important that the utmost economy, consistent with the best interest of the City, be exercised in the expenditure of the public money, and all agents employed in the collection and disbursements be held to strict account.

It will be my duty to bring to your notice from time to time, such matters as demand your consideration, and to recommend such measures as in my judgment, the interest of the city may require.

At the conclusion of the address the Convention dissolved, and the common council then adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

City Government.
In Convention Tuesday, the 6th. The following officers were chosen:—
City Clerk.—John H. Brimmer.
Assessors.—C. P. Jordan, J. M. Hale, and E. H. Stockbridge.

Overseers of the Poor.—J. L. Moore, Street Commissioner, Jesse Dutton. Collector and Treasurer.—Wm. O. McDonald.

Superintending School Com.—Rev. Dr. Tenney, A. F. Drinkwater and L. A. Emery, Esqs.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department.—S. K. Whiting, 2d Asst. A. B. Spurling, 3d do S. J. Morrison.

Surveyors of Land.—do, the same as last year, with the addition of Jos. H. Emerson and Geo. H. Brown.

Sealer of Weights and Measures. J. T. Osgood, also Inspector of oils.

Pound Keeper. D. S. Beal.

Police Viewers.
Ward 1. D. S. Beal,
" 2. Horace Davis,
" 3. James Moore,
" 4. Chas. Lemuel,
" 5. Jesse Treavor.

The following committee was appointed to revise the Duty box: J. T. Grant and Jesse Dutton, Aldermen, with Geo. Cunningham, Myrick Avery and Sylvester Lord from the council.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., }
April 3, 1869. }

THE DANGER PASSED.

At last the good old ship of State is off again on another cruise, which opens full of hope and promise. The winds are favorable, the sea is calm and she is heading toward the light house of Prosperity, with every indication of a quick passage. A few days since the staunch old ship was moving cautiously among the breakers, blowing her fog-whistle, and fearful lest she be run down in the mist that enshrouded her; to-day she rides proudly on the topmost wave, doubly fortified, after escaping so many perils, to ride out the storms and tempests of the future. The lesson of the tempest-drove debate in the Senate, is a salutary one, and it is better that it should form a part of the history of the Republic than that the grave events, of which it grew, should be recalled without one word of intelligent or dissenting comment. Americans should never forget these nice lines of distinction between the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial, and say enough of them, so that one on the other should be formally rested and discontinued.

THE CIVIL TENURE BILL.

Since the adoption of the Conference Committee's report on the civil tenure act, by both Houses of Congress, speculation has been rife as to the probable course of the President. Senator Morton and others in favor of the unconditional repeal of the law are urging, it is said, its veto, and yesterday at the Cabinet meeting, it was the main topic of discussion. Many Senators and members frankly confess that they voted for the report of the Conference Committee under a misapprehension and do not hesitate to say that they were deceived by the adroit wording of the report of the Conference Committee, and led to believe that the objectionable features of the act itself, had been stricken out. On a more careful reading of the report, they concluded that some of those various objections are not removed, but that on examination, they find the report as offensive as the original Senate amendment. There are consequently anxious that the President should veto the bill as it has reached him. At the present writing it is hard to tell the fate of the measure but a general impression prevails that it will be vetoed by the President.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

It is somewhat remarkable what an honest difference of opinion exists on this civil tenure question. Good and true Republicans are strong in the belief that the law is unconditional repealed, and undoubted and honest members of the same party are thoroughly convinced that the law is an excellent enactment and should be retained on the Senate books. "Electoral vigilance is the price of liberty, and the same vigilance prevented the great law-making power of the Government from yielding up tamely an important principle while it is generally willing to suffer a coordinate branch to exercise doubtful power with the proviso that the privilege shall be immediately withdrawn at the first note of danger."

LIGHT AHEAD.

Supreme confidence is felt, however, in the President. He is sincerely desirous of doing right to please the people in his sole end and aim, and if he commits an error, none will be more ready to make amends than himself. If the people will only bear in mind the fact that they have an honest and well-meaning President at the helm of State, instead of an ignorant, foul-mouthed, mulish Tennessee, they will take hope for the future and rejoice in the promising prospect ahead.

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

President Grant is eminently one of the people, although unlike his predecessor, he never boasts of the fact. Almost every day he "beats the avenue away" from the car's business to take health-giving rides or walk with his youngest son, Charles, Jr. This practice has been followed by many presidents from Washington to Grant, and should be encouraged by the Press. The President needs daily rest and recreation, and should regard it as a solemn duty to appropriate a few hours each day to himself. The most notable manner in which Grant approaches the street, either riding or walking, is with the unsmiling, who see in his President a plain, unassuming man, who never appears proudly, airs. Grant is one of the people, the people see it, and appreciate him all the more for his modest independence of demeanor.

BUSHWHACKER MOSBY.

Yesterday while riding in the Pennsylvania Avenue cars, who should enter but Col. Mosby, late C. S. A. From the fact that he carried in his hand a small black valise on which was printed in large white letters "COL. JOHN S. MOSBY," every body in the car was performed made acquainted with the countenance of this notorious bushwhacker and cowardly murderer. He came to Washington very frequently, puts up at Willard's and attracts great attention. He seldom carries any good of himself from the conversing groups at the hotel, for some of his victims are generally about to make a few comments on his character as a "bushwhacker." How soon the human hand forgives! The men barely murdered in cold blood, by this wretch, are legion, and yet he visits Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and his Democratic brethren receive him with distinguished honors! One of his dastardly acts alone, which I never recall

to mind without a shudder, should bring him to the gallows and an ignominious death. In the fall of 1864, while in the Valley of the Shenandoah with the police of soldiers, Gen. Sheridan, a number of brutal acts perpetrated by this fiend, came under my personal observation. The one, however, to which I particularly refer was the hanging of seven Union prisoners near Berryville. Gen. Grant had a few days previous, executed a rebel spy near Middleburg. This so exasperated Mosby that he determined to be avenged, and calling out his prisoners he made them cut his death by hanging. Capt. Brewster of Sheridan's staff was among the number, and was one of the lucky fellows dying a black-death in that particular manner, although not a wounded man, a very desirable one. I shall never forget his narration of that terrible affair, the pathetic appeals for mercy; the brutal outcries of the captors as they tightened the fatal ropes about the necks of the prisoners, and the frightful death struggle. One hour after this act was perpetrated, I saw the bodies as they hung by the roadside, the faces black from suffocation, and the tongues protruding from the bloody mouths. It was a sight to freeze the blindest demon of vengeance, and as Sheridan's dusky columns passed, many were killed with wrath, and many more were taken to the gallows with horrible agony. "Vengeance is mine, said the Lord of hosts," but Mosby, the rebel bushwhacker, to fear neither the vengeance of God nor man as he paraded into Washington, ostentatiously parading to the public gaze his full name and former title rank in the army of the rebellion.

THE RIGHT FOR OFFICE.

The struggle for office still continues, and is likely to continue until Congress takes itself out of town. Even then no inconsiderable number will remain to "swear" the President with their plaintive appeals for government "reform." The pressure for office at present is fearful. Senators and members are bored to death from "early morn" until, not only "early eve," but a late hour at night, and that is alleged as one special reason why they desire to adjourn their respective Houses and go home. A friend of mine was walking with Sen. Wilson of Massachusetts the other day on the Avenue, when an impetuous Senator, who is usually seized into the street and implored him to cover his pockets. Frequently these fellows call at the residences of members of Congress, and during the absence of the latter, leave their wives with their polite tales and beg that they will counsel their wives with their husbands. One called on a Senator's wife the other morning, and saying told by the latter that her husband would not be home until about 10 P. M., asked her if he might sit down and read the paper until the Senator returned! The above is an exaggeration neither is the whole truth for I have given but a faint idea of the exalted pressure for office.

SENATOR SPRAGUE.

It is whispered that Senator Sprague of Rhode Island is slightly disordered, and the assertion is easily believed by many. Senator Anthony's remarks in his recent talk to the late Congress, in regard to the President, have been the subject of much conversation, and during the absence of the latter, his wives with their polite tales and beg that they will counsel their wives with their husbands. One called on a Senator's wife the other morning, and saying told by the latter that her husband would not be home until about 10 P. M., asked her if he might sit down and read the paper until the Senator returned! The above is an exaggeration neither is the whole truth for I have given but a faint idea of the exalted pressure for office.

ANOTHER EXPOSURE.

Mr. Blaine wrote the following, which Mr. Nye published in the *Rebels*:
In accordance with the request of James G. Blaine please publish the following letter:—
"House of Reps., Washington, D. C., }
March 25, 1869. }

"JOSHUA N. Y. Esq., D. C. Sir.—I had the pleasure of receiving your communication in a communication published on the 23rd inst. in the *River-side Echo* of March 25.

"I was told by a senator at Augusta on Thursday last, that he had just had telegrams from several Congressmen, urging the repeal of the law of March 2, 1867. I believe it would be the Republican party."

"I have personally conferred with the editor of the *Rebels*, and he has been told to publish the letter, and I am authorized by him to reply to you, as I say, for the *Rebels*, by telegram, or letter, or in any other way, and I am sure you will be satisfied with the result. I am, at any time, to any person in Augusta or elsewhere, in regard to the State Police Bill.

"The Senator therefore who made the statement quoted by you was guilty of a deliberate falsehood. In order to protect your own good name, I am sure you will perceive the necessity of making public the name of this Senator, for I cannot believe that you will consent to stand as the author of a gratuitous and groundless accusation. You will please publish this letter, and oblige.

"Yours, very truly, J. G. BLAINE."

The name of the Senator who made this statement to me, is Hon. E. S. LANG of Kentucky.

BLUEBIRD, March 29, 1869.

MR. EDITOR, Dear Sir:—
We are now having a very cold, and disagreeable season. This morning the trees were heavily covered with young fruit trees will be damaged to a limited extent. You characterize this season as one that has gone to seed; well, I am not thinking of doing it; the remark is true, still I believe there are signs of its springing.

The 1st Parish (Congregational) has voted to extend a call to Rev. Mr. Savage, who is now in Bangor. Secretary, Rev. Mr. Nye, formerly preached in East Trenton as a Baptist, but upon some minor points could not fellowship that denomination, and he has adopted the Congregational polity and belief.

The lodge of Good Templars is increasing in numbers and influence. We very much need to discuss the temperance question in Citizens' meetings as you do at the "Hub."

Capt. M. K. Chase is doing a good business in the manufacture of staves. He had in the yard at the commencement of the sailing season, about 250 cords of stave wood, which will make about 350,000 staves. The Capt. will probably be engaged in the stave business as extensively the coming season as he was the last.

B. W. Hinkley, Esq., owns a mill where shingles, pickets, laths &c. are manufactured. He does a fair amount of work. After he has with the water it goes on to the "home" mill—Mr. N. Osgood who grinds for all who come.

Below upon the same stream there is a mill owned by R. G. Wade Esq., for the sawing of boards, plank, joist, &c. He has a good amount of logs in this spring. And now Mr. Editor, don't you think that there are signs of the "leaves' springing"? May the town do so and show by her industry and earnestness that there is life yet remaining. There are very few farmers who live entirely by the income of their farms. It is known that farming will pay here.

The Police Bill.
We express our regret that Mr. Nye's new move to form a party, and his attack on Gov. Chamberlain, members of Legislature and of Congress, pretty freely and sharply last week. What we said was said in the interest of the Temperance cause, and good order. Since that time we find our great regret, as we have previously alluded, has replied to Mr. Nye's efforts, and on temperately. We give Mr. Senator Stevens the benefit of our opinions to be heard. We copy from the *Amherst Journal*, and commend it to the attention of our readers.

A communication appears in the newspapers of the State, signed by Joshua Nye, Jr., in relation to the rejection of the Police Bill by the Legislature, in which a personal attack is made upon the Legislature. I have only to say that the author gives no fair credit for the defeat of the bill from fairly belongs to us. At no time during the session of the Legislature was there a majority in either branch in favor of the bill. In the vote in the Senate on the question of its passage, the bill was defeated by a vote of 10 to 10. The bill was then passed by the House and a large number of members were absent, and the bill was passed by a vote of 10 to 10. The bill was then passed by the Senate and a large number of members were absent, and the bill was passed by a vote of 10 to 10.

Some are making it pay now, and others are evidently learning lessons by their success, and by their own previous folly. When we bring forth fruit, expect to hear from me.

HONESTY.
[For the Ellsworth American.]
All Sorts.
Mr. Editor:—Can you name four men in your vicinity who deserve more praise for faithfully performing their duty, than George Haynes, Isaac McCallion, John McCabe and Jesse Stinson, the regular stage drivers on the route from Cherryfield to Bangor?

These gentlemen are perfectly temperate, and have a good reputation for honesty. They are certainly very careful drivers, and kind and obliging to passengers. It is rare indeed that an accident occurs on this route, notwithstanding they drive most of the way in the night, and frequently when the road is about as bad as it will come.

Passengers, who know them best, often speak of their perseverance, and general good conduct. So long as J. M. Hale & Co., keep such men in their employ, this route will be popular, and well patronized.

We are too much inclined to undervalue the services of men who are really useful to the public, while politicians are lauded to the skies if they happen to do a good thing.

Ellsworth can boast of many good things; and it is to be hoped that when the City Government is a good running order, she will add that, of having closed up her liquor shops.

Just remember how the old man (spoken of in Webster's spelling-book) brought the boy out of his apple tree. He first talked to the little one; then he threatened to hurt him; but failing to make an impression as he desired, he pulled the little fellow with stones, and like David Crockett's Coon, the coon right down.

You have talked well during the winter, and have done many other things to suppress the rum-spread, but the boy is still in the apple tree; try to laugh as you climb out your back again.

Perhaps when the snow melts away, your worthy career will find some extension, with which he can put him, and being him down.

Years truly,
MUNSON.

THE MISSING GEORGE.
Another week has passed without bringing any news of the missing George. It was not until the 25th inst. that we learned that he had been seen in the vicinity of the village. One man, Mr. Cook, was taken out dead. The other man had a leg broken, and was otherwise injured.

The overseer warned them of their dangerous position not fifteen minutes before the earth caved in, but they chose to act on their own judgment, and take the consequences.

A HOTEL-KEEPER.
In Norridgewock, commenced selling liquor a short time since, and did quite a business for a while, but at the session of the Court in this village last week, he was taken in hand in good earnest, and (rumor says) lost him over two hundred dollars.

The next day he kicked a young man who had testified against him, for which act he was fined five dollars and cost.

The people in this town will not tolerate a rum establishment in their midst. They are decidedly temperate and industrious, and wish to train up their sons in the same way.

THE EATON SCHOOL.
commenced its Spring Term last Monday, with one hundred scholars. Additions are made to the school daily, and will be for the next two weeks.

THE ICE.
is breaking away from the sides of the Kennebec river, and it may get ready to "go to sea," by the 20th inst.

CLAVIS APRIL 2d, 1869.
Launched at Calais on the 23rd ult. from the yard of Messrs. Nickerson & Elwell, a fine ship, called the George and Mary, of 200 tons. She is a very strong and substantial built vessel with hatched top and hard wood bottom, and said by those most competent to judge, to combine great carrying capacity, with fast sailing and to be the finest vessel ever built on the St. Croix river.

Her dimensions are, length 100 feet, width 25 feet, depth 9 feet, and rates A-1 for 5 years in American Lloyd's. She is owned by Messrs. N. K. & Elwell, Bangor, and is commanded by Capt. John A. Lord and to be employed in the general coasting trade.

Resolutions on the death of Richard Richardson, member of Mt. Desert Lodge No. 140 of Free and Accepted Masons.
Whereas, It has pleased the great and almighty Director of events, to remove from his family and friends, and from our Brotherhood, and earth, our aged and esteemed Brother Richard Richardson, therefore:

Resolved, That though, Brother Richardson, was, on account of sickness, unable to meet with us in our Lodge, for months previous to his decease, yet we deeply feel and lament, the loss of our aged and respected friend and Brother; and sincerely hope that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved,—That we extend our sympathies to the bereaved widow, children and friends of the deceased, and commend them, in their affliction, to the care of Him, who is the widows God, and a father to the fatherless, and who has promised to sustain the afflicted, who will call upon Him.

Resolutions adopted upon the death of Rev. J. B. Crawford, late Principal of E. M. C. Seminary, by the teachers and students.
Whereas,—In the Providence of God our faithful teacher and friend has been taken from us—therefore:

Resolved,—That, while we deeply deplore our own loss, we receive this severe bereavement with resignation, knowing that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved,—That, we shall ever love to follow the kind and faithful instructions of him whose marked ability, active goodness, and true nobility of character have won and will retain our respect and admiration.

Resolved,—That, in his death, not only his own family but the school, the church and the world have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved,—That, though cut down in his prime, yet, by devoted activity, he has well done his life-work and set a shining example for those who are still permitted to labor.

Resolved,—That, we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family, and we rejoice with them that the life and death were those of the righteous.

Resolved,—That, as a school, we express our sorrow and sympathy by wearing mourning robes during the term of the term.

Resolved,—That, a copy of the resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and that copies be forwarded for publication to the Bangor Weekly, Ellsworth American, River-side Echo, and Zion's Herald.

Resolved,—That, we will ever remember the services of our deceased Brother, and that we will strive to imitate his example.

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